REAL DEMOCRATS UPHELD.

"NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY"

MAY GO ON THE BALLOT. Justice Clement's Ruling in the Brooklyn Case Is Reversed by the Appointe Di-vision-Title Will Not Minlead Voters-Justices Cullen and Bartlett Dissent.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has reversed Justice Clement's decision in the application for a mandamus to compel the Board of Elections of Brooklyn to place the candidates of the sound-money Democrats on the official ballot under the designation "National Democratic Party." Justice Clement decided that the sound-money men had no right to the designation, and the matter was taken to the higher court on appeal. The decision of the Appellate Division, which reverses Justice Ciement's ruling, was written by Justice Hatch, and concurred in by Presiding Justice Brown and Justice Bradley. Justices Bartlett and Cullen dissent. The matwill be carried to the Court of Appeals at Albany, and it is understood that the argument will take place to day.

The decision of the Appellate Division. written by Justice Hatch, is in part as follows: "In 1804 an organization in Kings county called itself the Democratic Party Reform organization, and under this name nominated candidates for State and county offices, and its candidates were placed upon the official bailot under this designation, and thousands of voters passed their ballots for the candidates thus presented. In the next year a State Convention was held, which nominated candidates for State officers, who were voted for throughout the State, and local conventions under the same auspices were held in Kings county, and candidates named for the several offices. These tickets. State and local, found place upon the official ballot under an adopted emblem of a full-rigged ship, and with the name as above mentioned. This party thus acquired a right of use of this name as secure as is the right of the Democratic party to its name. It is of considerable importance to note that upon the official ballot this party and ticket appeared in the third column, designated in the first line 'Democratic party,' followed in the second line by 'Reform organization.' The first line is the precise designation of the 'Democratic party' in its column. It would seem that as this designation in the first line was in the same language, its tendency might be to mislead, yet thousands of voters passed their ballots for both tickets, at a time when the law was new, not alone once, but twice, and yet no complaint was ever made that a single voter was misled, or that either party suffered loss of votes on account of the resemblance This condition seems to establish that as to the words 'Democratic party,' no right is required when such words are accompanied by other words which qualify their sense, or convey a meaning that a different party is intended, and that in practical use the voter is not misled and the statute is not, therefore, violated. "The word 'National' keeps up the quali-

fying designation, and it seems to my mind that a oter of intelligence sufficient to read could not be misled by such terms into voting a ticket that, he did not intend to vote or fail to recognize the distinction between the two When we add to this consideration the fact that we are upon the eve of an election, wherein the candidates and principles of the two dominant parties have been under consideration for months; that since the third day of September, 1896, a party calling itself the National Democratic party, in con tradistinction to the Democratic parts, with candidates for President and Vice-President. has been before the people, discussed in all newspapers, brought to the attention of the newspapers, brought to the attention of the cilizers and voters in every city and hamlet in this State by all the enginery of political machinery, we must conclude that the word 'National,' used in this connection has acquired something more or something less than its generic sense, and that as so used, it has all the attributes of a descriptive term, mears a party, and that party is the National Democratic party, as distinct in meaning and purpose fi.m the Democratic party as is the Republican party, and that it is so generally understood by all cilizens and voters who can read. It follows that the use of the word as a party designation infrinces no right of the Democratic parcy, and is not in violation of the statute.

Democratic party, and is not in violation of the statute."

Late in the afternoon Justice Cullen filed his dissenting opinion, but Justice Bartlett did not give his views in detail on the subject. Justice Cullen says:

"I dissent from so much of the opinion of Mr. Justice Hatch as holds that the name National Democratic party' is not rubstantially the same as 'The Democratic party.' I do not say that there is an exclusive or proscriptive right to the names Democratic or Republican to such an extent that a third party might not properly, under the statutes, adont the name Independent Republican or Reform, or Independent' owuld indicate to every mind amiliar with American politics that the

the name Independent Republican or Reform Democratic, because the word 'Reform,' or Independent' owuld indicate to every mind familiar with American politics that the ticket was not that noninated by the regular organization. But the term 'National Democratic tarty,' or 'National Republican party' would convey no such signification. I think the actual inought suggested by the use of those terms in common conversation is the idea of the regular party in its entirety through the whole country, as distinguished from the party organization in a State. I see no evidence of the fact that the term 'National,' in reference to the Democracy has, by length of usarce, assumed in the general understanding of the community, a particular significance, it is dangerous to assume such fact in the case of a party organization which has been in existence but a few months. I make bold to assert that this party is referred to colloquially by the terms 'Sound-money Democrats,' or 'gold Democrats,' a hundred times where it is once mentioned as the 'National Democratic party.' The reverse rule should be applied here to that applicable to the ouestion of the right of an organization to have its ticket printed on the official ballot. In the latter case, under our most restrictive ballot haw which, if constitutional, is almost destructive of independent voting, a party deprived of place on the official ballot, therefore, be astute and keen to so construe the law as to give every body of eitzens a four chance to express their will at the ballot box. But no injury or hardship is done the independent voter or dissenting organization when it is required that new names should indicate affirmatively or even almost aggressively the fact that the ticket is not that of the old or regular organization. The name here adopted is, to say the least, so dangerously close and similar to that of the old organization that it should not be allowed to stand. The independent voter or dissenting organization. The independent voter of all persons intending to

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

Sound-money Men and Silverites Both Claim Exclusive Rights in the Name, LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 14.-Secretary of State Piper to-day sat as arbitrator between two factions of the Nebraska Democracy, who are disputing over the right of the gold men to use the name "Democrat" after each nominee or the State ticket. If the gold men win, Ne-

brasks will be made certain for McKinley

They have an advantage in the fact that their faction policed 19,000 votes last year to the sil Euclid Martin, ex-Chairman of the Soundmoney Democratic State Committee, was the first and only witness called by the sound-money faction. He gave the genealogy of the Nebraska Democracy from away back. He narrated the history of the various State conventions held by the party in recent years, and as-

serted that the ticket nominated at Omaha is the only Democratic ticket in Nebraska, and the only ticket composed exclusively of Demoits. James C. Dahlman, Chairman of the Free James C. Dahlman, Chairman of the Free-silver Democratic State Committee, was sworn on behalf of the protestants. He, too, traced the history of the Democratic party of Nebraska down to the present time. He gave an account of the famous State Convention of 1894, when the anti-free silverites walked out and the Convention was captured by the Popu-lists and Holcomb was rominated. He char-acterized Martin and his followers as bolters. Dahlman's version was backed up by the testi-mony of several delegates. The matter will be submitted after argument.

Herbert to Stump in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 14. Secretary of the Navy Herbert has announced that he will make three speeches in this the Second Alabama Congress district in favor of the Palmer-Buck-ner movement during the last week of the camprign. Col. Herbert represented this dis-trict several terms in Congress.

CARTER CHEERS FOR M'KINLEY.

He Tells the Brummers That Party Lines Yesterday was booksellers', publishers', and stationers' day at the Commercial Travellers' Sound-money League. Never before has there been such a large attendance at any of the league's meetings. The aisles were packed, and many who could not get in and who could not possibly hear any of the speakers stood outside of the doors and cheered when the others did. Gen. A. C. Barnes presided, and James C. Carter was the principal speaker. Mr. Carter said:
"Fellow Citizens: Although I have note

been averse to addressing the people of this city upon public questions, and especially upo municipal questions, and sometimes upon party questions also, yet this happens to be the first time that I have appeared before an audience during the present campaign. I have had my reasons for this. A Republican during the greater part of my life, I have not yet found it possible to accept the dogmas to which the Republican party has committed itself for considerable number of years in the past, and I therefore could not appear with any propriety or with any comfort at least, before a Republican or with any comfortat least, before a Republican audience. The Democratic party, to which I have in recent years been attached, has been plundered of its principles, plundered of its organization, and given over to a crowd of men to whom no honest man could ally himself. [Cheers.] I therefore could have no heart to address even that devoted, that patriotic body of men who have ranged themselves under the banner of Gen. Paimer and tien. Buckner. But I was told when I was invited yesteroay to come and say a few words that this would not be a partisan gathering. I welcomed the opportunity, for I recognized the fact that now and in this campaign all good men of whatever party are united, or ought to be united, to oppose a policy and to oppose a proposed scheme of legislation which is simply revolutionary and which would be ruin. [Cheers.]

"Is not this campaign of Bryan's a campaign."

paign all good men of whatever party are united, to oppose a proposed scheme of legislation which is simply revolutionary and which would be ruin. [Cheers.]

"Is not this campaign of Bryan's a campaign consisting of an appeal to faisehood? Is it not a papeal to ignorance? Is it not a campaign consisting of an appeal to faisehood? Is it not appealing to dishonor and dishonesty, and, finally, a campaign resting on an appeal to haired, envy, malice, and all uncharitableness? This, gentlemen, it what distinguishes this campaign broadly and sharply from any other political campaign which any of us have any knowledge of. It is this that makes it a fight which puts at hazard and innerfils the foundations of society itself. It is this consideration which makes it in a high degree proper that we should all forget our former party aliances and connections and unite together earnestly, sincerely, and conhusiastically in one effort to finally get rid of such a peatilent heresy as that which Bryan is endeavoring to propagate." [Cheers.]

Mr. Carter was recalled to the pistform amid a storm of applause. He said: "The reason for my being here is one which afflicts me with the greatest sainess and sorrow, but if we are to have this sorrow, it is a pleasure to find that the good people of all parties go when properly called, and forget their former prejudices and come together. Therefore, as a Bemocrat I call for three cheers for William McKinley, for whom I intend to vote, and three more for Gen. Paimer, for whom I have the highest respect." The cheers were given heartily.

Gov. Flicther, the first Republican Governor of Missouri, was then introduced. He said that he had marched with McKinley during the war and knew the stuff he was made of. They had rought for four years, he said, to uphold the national Constitution, and thought they had accomplished that when Lee surrendered at Appomattox, and that the flag would never again be assailed. The party, he said, represented by Mr. Bryan had deciared that authority should not be c

TO BE 125,000 IN THE PARADE. Broadway Cars Will Stop Running When the Sound-money Men March.

The Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association met in parlor D R of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening and made further arrangements for the big parade on Oct. 31. Reports from organizations desiring to particl-pate indicate that the number of men in line will exceed 125,000. The committee on grand stands was directed to cause two reviewing stands to be erected facing each other on Fifth avenue, at the Worth monument.

Mayor Strong reported that he had conferred with General Manager Vreeland of the Broadway Railroad relative to the stopping of the cable cars for the parade. He said that the last car from the Battery would go north at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. From that time till 10:30 cars will be switched back at Franklin street, and an hour later the switching point will be Houston street. By this arrangement Broadway will be kept clear, which is neces-sary if the large column is ever to be got by the

skry if the large column is ever to be got by the reviewing stand.

It was decided that no advertising banners will be permitted in the parade. All banners and emblems will have to be approved by a committee appointed for that purpose. No out-of-town organizations will be permitted to participate, and the only uniformed division in line will be the wheelmen.

It was decided to invite, in addition to those already asked to review the parade, ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Mayors Hewitt and Grant, W. Bourke Cockran, Gen. Daniel F. Sickles, Charles S. Fairchild, and Carl Scherz.

Gen. Horace Porter, Grand Marshal of the parade, has issued general orders No. 1, in which he says:

The line of march will be porth through Broadway.

which he says:

The line of march will be north through Broadway to Waverley place, thence west to Fifth avenue, and thence north through Fifth avenue to Forty-second street. The point on Broadway from which the head of the column will start, the hour at which it will move, the order of march, the points where each organization will assemble, and the place of dismissal will be amounted definitely in general orders about Oct 24. Each organization will be formed into companies of single rank, sixteen files front, including two guides. A white hanner marked with the name of the organization will be carried on the left of the last company of each organization, to designate its rear and to serve as a signal to the organization which is to follow.

Mr. Blakeman said that the column will be started not later than 10 o'clock A. M., and that with the formation decided on it is hoped to get all by the reviewing stand before very late in all by the trending.

The Park Department has granted permits for mass meetings in Union and Madison squares for mass meetings in after the parade.

Sound-money Meetings To-night. A German mass meeting will be held to-night in the Cooper Union at the call of the German-American Sound Money League. Speeches will be delivered by Carl Schurz, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Steinway, William V. Weber, T. W. Hinrichs, Edward Grosse, Gustavo Schwab, Louis Windmüller, and William Schwab, Louis Windmuller, and William D. Frankenbach.

Mayor Strong will preside to-night at a meeting in Bethol Church, West Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Ernest Lyon, ex-Gov. Pinchback of Louisiana, T. McCants Stewart, T. Thomas Fortune, Bishop Abraham Grant and Bishop D. Herrick.

Marlem to Have a Big Sound-money Meet-

The New York State Democracy is arranging for a big meeting in Harlem to be addressed by Congressman Philip B. Low, Republican; Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Tammany, and Col. Rob-ert Grier Monroe, National Democrat. Cantor and Monroe were opponents of Congressman Low in the election of 1804. All three are for mey in the present contest

Maklon Pitney Endorsed by Sound-money

Monnisrows, N. J., Oct. 14 .- The soundmoney Democrats of the Fourth Congress district of New Jersey have endorsed Mahlon Pit-ney, who was nominated by the Republicans for

Republicane Win in Colorado. DENVER, Oct. 14 .- The Supreme Court this corning decided that the McKinley electors morning decided that the sections are morning were entitled to the Hepublican emblem on the state ticket, thus overruling the decision of Secretary of State McGuffy. The court also decided that the Baily ticket was entitled to the Populist cottage emblem, and that ex-Gov. Waite and his party must apply for position by

Connecticut to Give 20,000 for McKinley. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 14.-As the concluers at a meeting of the State Central Committee held last evening, it is estimated that McKinley and Hobart will have 20,000 majority in Con-necticut. ions of a conference of Republican party lead

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quintue Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. 25c.—Adu.

INDIANA LOST TO BRYAN. SHOWS FUSION WILL LOSE.

oney Democrats and Bu Interests Arrayed Against the Boy Ora-tor - Organised Labor Not Stampeded by the Silverites - Figures That Tell INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.-In summing up the olitical situation in Indiana at this time it is to call attention vell to review the last two elections, and then o take stock of the asserted gains of both sides. In 1892 Indiana alone of all the States of the Union reduced its Democratic plurality of 1890. This was due to the fact, no doubt, that the Republican candidate was a citizen of the State. The Democratic plurality of 1890 was nearly 22,000, but the pinrality of 1892 was only a little over 7,000. This vote in 1892 will be the vote with which comparisons will be made in the elec-tion of next month. The Republicans, therefore must overcome the 7,000 plurality against them of that year. It happened, however, that 1892 ound hundreds of imported and new industrial establishments just beginning to operate in the gas belt, and not a fourth of the imported workmen, most of whom came from the Republican iron, gas, and oil fields of Pennsylvania or Ohio, had acquired a residence in the State. election of 1894 showed an enormous growth of population in the gas belt, with an enormously ncreased Republican vote, so that it is perfectly fair to consider at the start that the gas bel since 1892, with its thousands of artesans in the protected industries, has far more than wiped

out the Democratic plurality of 1892. The total vote of the election of 1894, when the State gave a Republican plurality of 45,000 was 14,000 more than the total vote of 1892. It vas not, therefore, a stay-at-home vote which defeated the Democrats in 1894. In taking stock of the sources of increase the Democrats have an apparent advantage on account of fu Their claim is that the Populists will vote for Bryan to the extent of nine-tenths of heir vote, and now that a fusion has been effected on the electoral ticket on the terms laid down by the Populists, it is probably true that

fected on the electoral ticket on the terms laid down by the Populists, it is probably true that 25,000 out of the 29,000 Populist votes cast in 1894 will be east for the fusion electors, ten of whom are for Bryan and Sewail and five for Bryan and Sewail and five for Bryan and Sewail and five for Bryan and Watson.

The Democrats also make claim to 3,000 to 5,000 Prohibition votes from the faction which has declared in national convention for the free eninage of silver. The smaller figure is probably nearer correct than the larger. The party managers of the National Prohibitioniets, or "Bread-Gaugers," assert that this will be about the number who will vote for Bryan. Then there is the silver Republican vote, which will be thrown to Bryan. The closest investigation possible puts this vote at from 5,000 to 7,000. Counting the latter figure, the total gain to the Democrats is 35,000 votes.

The source of strength to the Republicans includes the increase of about 16,000 votes in the gas and oil belt, where protection is the great issue and holds its place even in this heated campaign over the money question. Since the Wilson tariff made a cut of 22% per cent, in the glass schedule, many of the factories have been running half time. The tra plate workers are senerally with the Republican party. If it be true that organized lator is against the Republican party in other parts of the country, it is notably untrue in the gas belt of Indiana. Another assertes source of strength to the Republican poll.

But the chief reliance of the Republican

can poll.
But the chief reliance of the Republican But the chief reliance of the Republican managers is the business vote, which is tired of four years of anxiety, and which sees only a continuation of troubles if Bryan is elected. Chairman Pickens of the National Democratic Committee said to-day that he believes the sound-money Democratic strongth in the State will reach from 35,000 to 50,000, and it is not denied that the great majority of it will go to the Republican ticket. Its fight is against Bryan, and nothing can divide the sound-money ranks if it appears on election day that McKinley needs the vote of every one of them to pull him through.

im through.
These as-erted sources of strength have filled him through.

These as-erted sources of strength have filled the Republican management with hope that the State can safely be counted for McKinley. There is no mistaking that the drift, the silent under current which poll books do not forstell, but which only speaks on election day, is with the Republican party. No one knows how large this will be or how far into the region of majority it will carry the Republican ticket. It is generally accepted as the certain indicator of where the majority will land, for no man ever won with the drift of public favor strongly against him in a State politically as close as this has been in the past.

There is no reason to believe that the thousands who assisted in making the 45,000 Republican majority in 1804 have turned in any large numbers to a party advocating heresies repudiated by an organized better element in the party itself. It is confidently believed that the majority in this, Marion county, will be large enough to offset all the disaffected Republican vote in the State, with strong sound-money Democratic counties to aid in overcoming any advantage the Democrator may secure from the

democratic counties to aid in overcoming and divantage the Democrats may accure from the

'opulists.

A close investigation of the attitude of organized labor in this city falls to show that there is A close investigation of the attitude of organized labor in this city falls to show that there is any serious defection from the Republican ticket. The Democrats have counted upon a great gain in the rural districts, but James A. Mount, the farmer candidate for Governor, who has been speaking almost solely to farmers, says that there will be enough sound money Democrats supporting McKinley in the towns of 2,000 and under to overcome all the defective

says that there will be enough sound-money Democrats supporting McKinley in the towns of 2,000 and under to overcome all the defection of the Republican farmers. The first stories of trouble among Republican farmers were probably not exaggerated, but the Democratic have shut their eyes to the fact that thousands of them have wheeled into line on the principle that the natural drift is always to swing back into party lines.

The Ponocratic-Populist fusion that was accomplished yesterday and is now unalterable fact was a sarrifice of the interests of the State candidates who are "paying the freight" in this campaign for lack of assistance from the East. In case of a closer vote than Republicans now believe possible, it might happen that, their electoral ticket would pull through, including five Populist electors, while the State ticket would be lost. Another cause of friction on account of this fusion is the fact that those who were held to the ticket only on the ground of regularity now have that prop knocked from under them. A ticket including five Populists cannot be regular.

The Popocrats are to-day on the point of serious disorganization. They are short of funds and in general had odor with the people. Many elements are combining against the ticket, and if it wins out in this State, then organization, unity, and sound principles count for nothing. This has been veritably a campaign of education. The State is ready to vote to-day, but there are yet nearly three weeks of hard campaigning, costing a great amount of money. The Republican tommittee-asys it has kept itself poor educating the people with literature and speakers. The postage bill has been enormous. But arrangements are made from now on to keep up the hot pace which the canvass has assumed.

Gen. Harrison will give the campaign for the Republicans an enthusiasite finish, and the best

Gen. Harrison will give the campaign for the Republicans an enthusiast's finish, and the best observers do not believe that the Republican party can be overtaken in Indiana.

SITUATION IN THE FAR WEST. William Pinkerton Has Been to the Pacific

Const The Political Drift. CHICAGO, Oct. 14.-William Pinkerton, fresh from a tour of the Western States and the centre of the silver forces, arrived at his office this morning and buried himself in a mass of correspondence which had accumulated during his absence of thirty days. Mr. Pinkerton has been making a tour of inspection of his branch detective headquarters at various places. stopped at Kansas City, Omaha, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, and other places, and says that all along the route the people evidenced a keen interest in the political

'I am not in politics," said Mr. Pinkerton "It doesn't interest me much, and I do not care about it. In Colorada, Idaho, and Montana I heard a great deal of silver talk, and there is a good deal of gold sentiment in Washington. good deal of gold sentiment in Washington. Oregon will certainly go for McKinley, and probably Washington will do so. California, I think, will be his. Bryan will probably carry Utah, and is pretty certain of Colorado and Montana. But outside of this he is not so sure. There is a great deal of McKinley sonthinent in the West, and this is so, even in the States which are known to be strong for silver. From what talk I heard in Nebraska it seems that State is favorable to McKinley and that Bryan will not carry his own commonwealth."

Mr. Pinkerton was on the inspection tour which he makes three or four times a year. It takes him from a month to six weeks to go over it and see Low his men are getting along.

Republisan Factions Still at War in West chester County.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 14. - County Clerk Leverett F. Crumb heard to-day the protest of Richard S. Emmet, Jr., the Platt candidate for Assemblyman from the Second Assembly district of Westchester county, against placing the rict of Westchester county, against placing the name of Joseph E. Ennis upon the official ballot in the column of the Republican party, and the counter protest of J. Alvord Feck for Joseph E. Ennis, the Robertson, or anti-Platt candidate. County Clerk Crumb decided that Emmet is the regular nominee. The anti-Platt faction has appealed from the decision of County Clerk Crumb and served notice upon Mr. Emmet to appear before Judge Dykman, in the Supreme Court, to-morrow morning.

We're not the only Pebbles on the beach-Ob. no: but we are up to date in the kind of clothing

we sell. To-day we want to a lot of English cloths, in meltons, checks, overplaids and Plaid Business Suits for men, single and donble breasted: some flyfronts.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men.

THREE (279 Broadway, near Chambers STORES 211 Sixth Ave., near 14th St. Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

WISSEMAN DECLARED REGULAR.

Police Board Gives Him the 14th Assembly District Republican Nomination. Police Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews had several election cases before them esterday. There was a continued hearing in the dispute between William Lickmann and Conrad C. Wisseman. Each claimed to be the regular Republican candidate for Assembly in the Fourteenth district. Wisseman was de-clared to be the regular candidate and his certificate was accepted. Lickmann was throw

The protest made by the Republican party against the nomination of John G. H. Vehslage the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congress district, was also before the Commissioners. The objection was filed by G. H. Seehusen, Chairman of the Republican Convention which nominated Franklin Bartlett in the same district. The protest is made on the

convention which nominated Franklin Bartlett in the same district. The protest is made on the ground that the delegates from Richmond county were not notified of the correct date of the Congress Convention, and Vehslage's nomination is, therefore, illegal. Col. As a Bird Gardiner had been retained to look after Vehslage's interest, but he was unable to be present, and he was represented by ex-Judge Browne. No evidence was taken, as ex-Judge Browne asked to have the hearing adjourned so that Col. Gardiner could be present. It was agreed that Col. Grant and Commissioner Andrews should conduct the hearing to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

In the matter of the objections made to the candidates of the National Democratic party the Commissioners announced that they would abide by the decision of the court.

Samuel G. Rell, who was an inspector of election in the Thirty-fourth election district of the Thirty-second Assembly district, was summoned before the Board on charges made by Capt. Movinhan. The Captain reported that Hell was intoxicated on the last day of registry and tore seven rages of names from the list of registered voters. When the case came up it was discovered that Bell had already been removed from office, and the Commissioners approved his dismissal. The Board ordered the papers in his case to be sent to the District Attorney's office.

FRENCH DEMANDS RECOGNITION

And Lauterbach Tells How Such Weaklings as He and Depew Are Safeguarded. Senator Frank D. Pavey, as counsel for amuel G. French, moved before Justice Beck man of the Supreme Court yesterday that the French as the regular Republican candidate for Assembly from the Twenty-ninth district. The Commissioners have decided that Lawrence E. Brown is the regular nominee for that office. Brown is said to have the support of Edward Lauterbach and Chauncey M. Depew, the leading Republicans of the district.

The Convention over which the dispute aros met on Sept. 1. Senator Pavey and Col. George Bliss, who assisted in the application yesterday, said that their client had been selected by a viva voice vote of 56 out of 106 voters present. The adherents of Brown subsequently held a Convention of their own, at which it was claimed that on a roll-call voice Brown received 63 out of 109 votes. Senator Pavey said that the contention of the Brown people that a roll-call vote was required was not tenable, as the County Committee had no right to submit the roll of names for the vote to be taken from. He said that the roll was a fraudulent one, and that there were five names on it from one election district that was entitled to have only three names. He declared that if he had the privilege of selecting a roll of delegates to a Convention he could nominate any one he pleased.

"With that power," he added, "I could turn Edward Lauterbach out of the County Committee," would have blessing," and Mr. Lauterbach. said that their client had been selected by a viva

That would be a blessing," said Mr. Lauter-ch, who, with Lawyer Edward F. Brown, "That would be a blessing," said Mr. Lauterbach, who, with Lawyer Edward F. Brown, father of the candidate, appeared for the latter. Lawyer Brown said that eight of the votes cast for French were those of men who got the places that eight men who would support his son were cuchred out of.

Mr. Lauterbach said that unless the County Committee sent such a roll conventions would result in physical contests between the delegates in which the strong men would come out shead of such weaklings as himself and Mr. Depew.

Depew.
Justice Beekman reserved decision.

DISPLEASED WITH DEPEW.

University of Michigan Faculty Criticise Him for Delivering a Political Speech.

ANN ARROR Mich. Oct. 14.-Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is being censured by the officials of the university for delivering a political speech before the students in the Students' League course, on Saturday night. It appears, according to Secretary Pruitt of the Students' League Association, that ten days before the lecture they received word from Dr. Depew that his subject would be "Mckinley and Sound Money." As politics are barred by a vote of the regents of the university, the league sent H. H. Emmons, President of the association, to confe with Dr. Depew and inform him that he could not speak on his chosen subject. Mr. Depew re-plied that he was deeply interested in the sub-ject chosen, but, it is said, finally selected a subect. "Our Country at Home and Abroad," and outhorized the league to advertise that title. In an inspired article in the University of Michigan Daily yesterday the following appeared

peared:

The very fact that Mr. Depew came here under the auspices of the Students' League and spoke in the half of Michigan University ought to have made such a proceeding impossible. Political propaganda have no place on a distinctively non-partisan platform. It is a wrong done to the people who pationized the lecture, for they bought tickets without regard to party, and all expected to be treated with honesty and fairness. That the address was a brilliant one does not lesson the injustice."

The article came direct from the faculty.

NO GOLD BADGES JUST NOW. But After Election Jersey City Popocrati

Aldermen Will Sport Them. Charles Borneman, one of the few Republican members of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen has provided himself with a gold badge. After the meeting of the Board on Tuesday night Alderman Borneman exhibited his badge to his fellow members. They admired it so much that one of the members suggested that they all ought to have badges just like it. The suggestion was received with enthusiasm, and it was understood that a resolution would be introduced at the next meeting to provide each Alderman with a gold badge.

Then one of the seventeen Popcents suggested that it would never do for them to wear gold badges just now. So, by unanimous consent, it was agreed to postpone the matter unit after election. Then the Alderman will provide themselves with gold badges, no matter who wins. fellow members. They admired it so much that

Essex County Republican Ticket. BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Republi-ans of Essex county to-night renominated isotre W. Ketcham for State Senator and named Henry M. Doremus of Newark for Sheriff.

Hood's Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever; cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, con-stipation, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CIRCUS MEN FOR M'KINEEY. BARNUM & BAILEY EMPLOYEES GIVE THE MAJOR A FLAG.

Circus Parade Goes Ont of Its Way to Allow the Major to See the Street Show-Old Settlers from Cleveland Call on Him —Belegations from Neighboring States. CARTON, O., Oct. 14.-Major McKinley reviewed a circus parade, made a little speech accepting a silk flag from the employees of the circus, addressed four delegations, and shook hands with several thousand people to-day. The circus parade was that of the Barnum & Bailey show, and the managers made this a McKinley day in every respect. Aside from taking the parade off of the usual course, to pass the McKipley home, those who participated in the parade and in the performances were red, white, and blue, carried American flags and campaign emblems, and indulged in various patriotic doings, including patriotic airs by all of the bands as they passed the Mc-Kinley home. The tent was also gayly deco rated with flags and bunting and McKinley

ecorated for a McKinley partr. The Major did not go to the circus, but Mrs. McKinley and a party of friends attended the evening performance. Aside from this dem-onstration on the part of the management, at the suggestion of Mr. Bailey, who recently gave a strong interview endorsing McKinley and the Republican platform, the employees purchased a large silk flag and sent it to the Major by a committee, with State Senator J. C. Roirick as spokesman. Many of the em ployees called at the McKinley home to extend greetings. It is said by those with the show that in the whole number of attaches there is only one Bryan man. One of the notable incidents of the day was

pictures, and the press box was particularly

the visit of the Early Settlers' Association of Cleveland and Cuyahoga county. This party numbered 300 people, and some of its mem-bers were over ninety years old. Many were over eighty, and nearly all were over They came not only to greet Major and Mrs. McKinley, but the Major's mother as well The venerable lady was at the house and she entered into the reception with apparent enjoyment. The address for the old people was made by Father H. W. Allison, the founder of the first newspaper published in Cleveland. The Rev. Mr. Cooley, founder of the society. also snoke briefly. After the speaking the party was photographed, the older ones standing on the veranda, and Major McKinley's wife and mother in the foreground. One of the finest delegations that has yet been in Canton came Gelegations that has yet been in Canton came from Cleveland this afternoon. It was composed of 450 employees of the Cleveland City Street Railway Company, all uniformed and well drilled. They were enthuslastic, and seemed to derive much pleasure from hearing Major McKinley speak, and from shaking hands with him, but at no time did they become botsterous, or push and jostle sach other about as so many of the visitors do. Their lines were preserved from start to finish, and when they filed across the porch to shake hands they did it in the most orderly fashion, each one raising his cap as he came up, and saying a pleasant word to the Major.

The Major replied in the same spirit, and the heartiness and condiality of the reception was generally commented upon.

Cumberland, Md., sent a party of 250 people this evening, accompanied by the Cumberland concert band. They travelled since early morning, and did not reach here till dark. They marched up the street shouting and chering, and when Major McKinley appeared upon the porch, they gave him an ovation. The party was introduced by George Snyder, Charman of the Republican Executive Committee of Alleghany county, Md. Mr. Snyder introduced the visitors as miners who dwell in the bowels of the earth, farmers who till the hill-sides, mechanics, ironworkers, and merchants, "all alleke nor you, Major McKinley, as Presifrom Cleveland this afternoon. It was composed

duced the visitors as miners who dwell in the boxels of the earth, farmers who till the hill-sides, mechanics, ironworkers, and merchants. "all alike for you, Major McKinley, as President of the United States, all alike for sound money, protection, and reciprocity. We assure you not only of a rousin, Republican majority, but of the electoral vote of the State of Maryland. It is no lile boast we make, for we feel assured that when the darkness steals over the East on the evening of Nov. 3. Maryland, my Maryland, will have come out of the darkness into the land of promise, and as predicted by our Governor a year ago, will raise high above her mountain tops a banner, on one side inscribed with the names of McKinley and Hobart, and on the other sound money, protection to American Industries, and reciprocity."

The visitors brought as a togen of esteem of the Democratic glass workers of Cumberland a set of handsomely engraved water glasses for Mrs. McKinley. The other delegation to-day came from McDonaid, Pa., and was composed of about 700 miners, oil men, and other residents of that region. They were escorted by the McDonaid McKinley Club, with white ruits and gold helmets. Their spokesman, Charles A. White-hot, said they had come to give their assurances to the Republican standard bearer because they wanted an opportunity to work and to pay with an lonest currency; they believe in a free country, but not in a free-silver country; they want their mines opened, not the mints; they want the currency question settled by such an overwhelming majority that no one will again dare to raise the issue.

The amounteements for Saturday's demonstration now number (wenty, three district deli-

tration how number twenty-three district delegations, with new ones still coming in. Arrangements are being made for the largest crowd and greatest demonstration on that day up to date. A message received to-night amounces that a delegation will start for Canton Monday from southern Kansas and Oklahoma.

homa.

To morrow will be Canton workingmen's day with Major McKinley. All shops in the city will shut down at 3:15 P. M., and the men will go direct to the square, where a parade will be organized. Then they will march to the McKinley home. The men are expected to go in their working garb, and to carry their dinner pails, just as they do when they start out to work in the morning.

LOUISIANA'S CONGRESS FIGHT. Nominations in All Districts Closed-The

Republicans Split. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14 .- Under the new election law no nominations can be made for Congress after to-day. H. O. Maher, the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Third district, just got his name before the Secretary of State in time to have it placed on the official ballot. If he had been half an hour later he could not have been voted for. The nominations as completed are as follows:

First District—Adolph Meyer, Democrat, renominated, sound money, but will obey instructions of his constituents; A. F. Livandous, regular Republican, supported by Nationals (sugar planters); Joseph Guzin, Populist.

Second District—Robert C. Davey, Popocrat; Frank N. Wicker, regular Republican; James Legendre, National or Sugar Republican; James Legendre, National or Sugar Republican; Third District—Robert F. Broussard, Popocrat; H. O. Maher, regular Republican; Taylor Restite, National or Sugar Republican; W. D. Gooch, Populist.

Fourth District—H. W. Ogden, Popocrat; R. M. Hunter, Republican; B. W. Railey, Populist, Fifth District—S. T. Baird, Popocrat; Alexing Republicans.)

Sixth District—S. M. Robertson, Popocrat, renominated; C. C. Dusen, Republican, but running as a free-silver caudidate; W. M. Thompson, Populist. ballot. If he had been half an hour later he

The Anti-Platt Contest for Congress in the Westchester District,

Hupson, N. Y., Oct. 14. Proceedings of re view in the matter of the filing of certificates o the nomination in the Sixteenth Congress district, which includes Westchester county, were had to-day before Justice Edwards of the Suhad to-day before Justice Edwards of the Su-preme Court. Secretary of State Palmer had declared as regular the nomination of Congress-man Benjamin L. Fairchild, and directed that Mr. Fairchild's name be printed in the regular Republican column on the official ballot. Wil-liam L. Ward, the anti-Platt nominee, appealed from this decision to the Supreme Court in ses-sion here. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of Brook-lyn, counsel for the defendant, moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the Supreme Court of Columbia county had no jurisdiction to re-view a decision on a contested certificate, butview a decision on a contested certificate, but that action must be brought in the district where the parties reside. The court overruled his motion and the hearing was had. The Judge took the papers.

ALBANY, Oct. 14 .- Seth G. Heacock, the candidate for Congress of the anti-Platt Republican n the Oneida-Herkimer district, has secured an order before Justice Herrick, returnable at P. M. to-morrow, directing Secretary of Stat Palmer to show cause why his ruling that Con gressman Sherman was the regular Republicar candidate in that district should not be reversed Mr. Heacock is seeking to have his name placed in the Republican column on the official ballo as the Republican nominee in the Twenty-fift Congress district. Congress district.

Col. Thomas Cogswell for McKinley. CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 14. Col. Thomas Cogs well. United States pension agent for New Hampshire, ex-Railroad Commissioner, and at one time Democratic candidate for Congress, announces in an open letter that he cannot sup-port the Chicago platform and nominess and will vote for McKinley.



For Boys 3 to 12 years.

We have a natty little sailor suit of dark blue government serge, winter weight, such as is used in the English navy and of course, absolutely fast color-silk embroidery on shield, sleeve and collar,

\$6.00.

Hard to find its equal elsewhere but at the Children's store, it is only one of many equally desirable and inexpensive garments for all ages.

Kilt Suits, all wool, \$3.35 to \$4.75. Sailor Suits, silk embroidered, \$4.95. Jacket Suits, all wool, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Long Pants Suits, all wool, \$10.00 to \$14.00. Bicycle Suits, \$7.00 to \$12.00. Chinchilla Reefers, all wool, \$5.00 to \$8.00. Blue Kersey Overcoats-cloth lined-silk sleeve innings, \$10.75 to \$16.00.

60-62 West 23dSt. ****

IAMMANY DIDN'T ASK ALTGELD. Shechan and Danforth Repudiate Mim Most In Auxious to See Him.

Leader John C. Sheehan of Tammany Hall and Chairman Elliot Danforth of the State Popocratic Committee have both hastened to deny the story that either of their organizations invited John Pardon Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, to speak at the Cooper Union meeting, which he will address next Saturday night. Their haste to deny amounts practically to a repudiation of Altgeld, the man who made the Chicago platform, which Tammany and the State machine have endorsed so heartily.

The fact about the invitation to Gov. Altgeld is that it was sent by William F. Grell, who conducts the German-speaking campaign for Tammany Hall. What the Governor understands about it is indicated by the fact that Co Martin of Chicago, a member of Gov. Altgeld's staff, called on Mr. Sheehan at Tammany Hall

stan, called on Mr. Sheehan at lammany fiall yesterday to talk with him about the Governor's visit.

The Anarchists of this city are interested in the coming to this city to-morrow of John P. Altgeld, the anarchistic Governor of Illinois, to speak at Cooper Union on Saturday, but they have not made any preparations to receive him, as he does not belong to any of their particular "groups." John Most, when seen yesterday, said: I am not in the political section to which Mr.

"I am not in the political section to which Mr. Aitgold belongs, and therefore will not meet him officially. I shall be happy, however, to shake hands with him if the opportunity offers."

Another Anarchist said: "Altgeld is not radical enough for me. Even the Chicago Anarchists who were pardoned were not radical enough. Therefore we cannot make any special areas rations to meet Altgeld though personpreparations to meet Altgeld, though person ally I am curious to know what he looks like.

HOOIED THE "BOWERY DEPEW." Tom Bonna Has a Stormy Time at a Bridge

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 14.-The most exciting incident in the campaign in this city occurred to-night, when Thomas Ronan, the Bowery Depew," formerly an Alderman of this city, but now of New York, addressed a Republican meeting in the Sixth and Eighth districts. The districts are in the Fourth ward. which Ronan represented in the Common Council. Judge McCann of Philadelphia and Congressman Abbott of the Eighth New York district accompanied Ronan to this city. The speakers addresed the audience from a platform erected at the junction of Main stree and Madison avenue.

The coming of Ronan to this city had been heralded far and wide, and a crowd of 3,000 gathered. Before the meeting started it was evident that trouble was brewing, and the police were notified and half a dozen patrolmen were sent out. Judge McCann spoke first. He was unable to make himself heard on account of the

attempted to speak, but gave it up. The crowd wanted Ronan and would not listen to the other speakers. Ronan was greeted with shouts of derision speakers.

Houan was greeted with shown the platform when he stepped to the front of the platform when he stepped to the front of the platform. Afterward a ms shadely in fav. other man left the platform. Afterward an mounted the platform to make a speech in fa of Bryan. The Republicans gathered and put down the platform while the silverite

BALEFUL EFFECTS OF BRYANISM A Trenchant Utterance by the Rev. Dr Malcoim C. Dana of Brooklyn.

At the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, last Sunday morning, the Rev. Dr. Malcolm G. Dana in the course of his sermon said: "The most lamentable feature of this po litical campaign, the baleful effects of which it will take long years to remove, is the sight of an aspirant for the highest office in the nation appealing to the worst passions of the multitude, arousing class hatreds and awakening sec tional feuds. In a republic whose prosperity and perpetuity depend on mutual respect and good will this is the last thing that can be condoned With the altruistic spirit now so prevalent, and the only hope of human well being and progress,

the only hope of human well being and progress, to sow the seeds of enmity, to talk of classes in a country where all are equal and where equal opportunities are open to all, is a kind of demagorism which is really criminal.

"He whose stock in trade is inflammatory address confesses his moral weakness, and in his jingoism is but little more than a pagan. Such campaigning as this voluble orator has mainstained would bring back the brutal passions of the Parisian Commune. It has sought to ally discontent and unthrift against order and industry. It has been a pitiable spectacle, but worse than all it has fomented envy and greed and all the passions that rule only the proletariat of great cities."

Palmer and Buckner in Tennessee. COLUMBIA, Tenn., Oct. 14.-The Palmer and Buckner train arrived here at 11 o'clock to-day. A crowd was waiting at the depot to see the dis A crowd was waiting at the depot to see the distinguished nominees of the National Democratic party for President and Vice-President.

Gen. Palmer and Mrs. Palmer and Gen. and Mrs. Buckner were escorted to a carriage drawn by four horses and driven to the Bethel House. The speaking, which began at 1:30 P. M., was attended by a large crowd. There are a large number of sound-money Democrats in Maury county who will cast their votes for the Palmer ticket in November.

Breckiaridge Nominated by Republicans FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 14.- The Seventh District Republican Congress Committee met here this afternoon and nominated Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge for Congress. There was no oppo-

Named for Congress, Second district, Conn., J. F. Tuttle, Sil. Dem. Second district, Va., G. W. Whaley, Dem. Ninth district, Mass., J. F. Fitzgerald, Sil. Dem.

Columbia Art Rooms.

306 FIFTH AVE., near Blat st.

BEAUTIFUL & USEFUL

Wedding and Birthday Presents. VETERANS FOR M'KINLEY WHAT GEN, H. P. ROYNTON LEARNED

ON A TRIP TO THE WEST. He Found the Old Soldiers Almost Solid

Against Bryanism - The Germans of the Northwest Also Practically Unanimous for the Republican Candidates. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. Gen. H. V. Boynton, the veteran journalist, who is one of the Government Commissioners of the Chicksmauga National Park, has returned from a Western trip and makes some interesting observations on the political situation, especially with regard to the soldier and German vote. tien. Boynton says: "During my trip in the West I was not en-

gaged in newspaper work and did not go upon any political mission, but went chiefly to attend a number of soldlers' reunions, partially for the purpose of gathering information in connection with the historical work of the national parks. I attended six soldiers' reunions, two in Obtaind four in Illinois. One of the latter was the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at which were gathered Republicans and Democrats from all the central and south. western States. My own regiment, at the first reunion I attended, was raised in Butler county, which, as the country knows, was the Leadquarters of the most pronounced Ohio Democ. racy. In three days spent in that and adjusting counties among old comrades I did not meet a single one who declared his purpose of voting for Mr. Bryan, although there were a few who were for free silver. These latter, however, comprising both Democrate and Republicans, were almost unanimous in the statement that although favoring free silver, they would not vote for it in connection with the other planks of the Chicago platform.

"The second reunion was that of the German Turner Regiment of Cincinnati and composed exclusively of Germans, being still a notable military organization in numbers as it was one of the most distinguished Ohlo regiments in the field. At this reunion there was not a single man present who did not make known his purpose of supporting the cause of sound money in opposition to Mr. Bryan. This organization has recently sent a communication to Major McKinley, certified by the seal of the association, containing a declaration that every member of the association intends to support

association, containing a deciaration that every member of the association intends to support nim.

"Four reunions were in progress during the same week at Rockford, Ill., and on the third day the veterans united in union exercises. There were probably a thousand present, and all seemed to take quite as much interest in the political situation as in the usual features of a soldiers reunion, and while there was universally an enthusiastic support of McKinley by the majority, no Bryan talk whatever was heard among them, and so far as those with whom I talked were concerned, and they came from all the surrounding cities, their testimony was universally that the soldiers in their localities were solid for McKinley. Those attending the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland were generally officers of note in that army, and came from the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska. Every one of them spoke in most positive terms of the unanimity of the soldier element in support of McKinley.

"At Chicago it was my good fortune to meet a German lawyer of high standing, who was an German lawyer of high standing, who was an element of the standing was an element of the standing who was an element of the standing the element of the standing the

sona, and Nebraska. Every one of them spoke in most positive terms of the unanimity of the soldier element in support of McKinley.

"At Chicago it was my good fortune to meet a German lawyer of high standing, who was an officer in the Army of the Cumberland, a man of wealth, who takes part in all the Republican campaigns at his own expense, and without the least desire for political office as a reward. His opportunities for ascertaining the drift of German sentiment in the Northwest are not exceeded by those of any other man in that quester. His statement was that the German voie of the entire Northwest would be practically solid for the Republican candidates; that while there might be a few who would support Mr. Bryan, so far as his own observation went, there were none. He testimated the percentage of the German vote that under any circumstances might support Mr. Bryan as too small a matter for consideration.

"At Milwankee the same opportunity for ascertaining German sentiment through German soldiers presented itself. Very especial inquiries were made in regard to the statement that had been telegraphed to the Eastern Democratic headquarters that the Germans of Wisconsin, and particularly those of Milwankee, would prove a very uncertain element for the Republicans. Not only was there found to be no basis whatever in fact for such a statement, but the same condition of affairs was reported there as has already been indicated for Chicago and Cincinnati. These soldiers were from widely different points, and it is a matter of significance to state that they embraced in their membership a large farming element, and labor element as well. The city of Hamilton, in Rutler county, as is well known, is a large and flourishing manufacturing city, and some of the best known establishments in the land are situated there. A Democrat and latimate tried of mine at the head of one of these establishments said privately that he had never, as I knew, voted anything but the Democratic ticket, but now he intended to vote for McK and earnestly supporting the Republican

A Catholic Priest Says the Archbishop Said Nothing New in His Letter. DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 14,-The Rev. J. F. ugent, pastor of the Catholic Church of the

Visitation of this city, whose recent public adiress in favor of free silver and the Chicago platform has attracted wide attention, last night gave out an authorized interview in reply to the recent letter of Archbishop Ireland. In the course of his interview Father Nugent said : "Archbishop Ireland said nothing new on the

financial question. He has played the same music that the advocates of gold have been playing since the campaign opened, but on account of his exalted position it may be regarded by some as an octave higher, yet it is precisely the same tune. Archbishop Ireland is, without doubt, an able and a patriotic man, butthere are on the other side men of undisputed loyalty and patriotism, and men whom Archbishop Ireland will admit are far superior to him in economic

will admit are far superior to him in economic learning.

"The Archbishop seems to forget." he continued. "that while we have a Federal Constitution we have at the same time a dear and cherished doctrine known as State sovereignty. Local affairs in the platform mean those affairs which belong exclusively to the State, and if the State has not control over these affairs there can be no such thing as State sovereignty. The resolution does not deny to the Federal Government any rights granted by the Consilution, but simply declares that there are rights which belong to the province of State legislation. We hold this resolution, therefore, to be absolutely sound. "To the rich and powerful few it has always been treason for the poor to say that anything alls them. The best way, in my estimation, to prevent anarchy is to secure for the producer an equitable share of that which he produces."

JERSEY POPOCRATS SHOCKED. An Electric Light Wire Knocks Out & Banner Raising

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 14,-There was conternation in the Hudson street district at a Popocratic banner raising last night. The banner was to be swung across the street on a wire cable stretched between two poles, and when everything was ready to put the cable in passeverything was ready to put the cable in posi-tion it sagged upon the big supply wire of the electric light line, which carries 2,000 vol's. About a dozen men were severely shocked and there was a scattering of the crowd. Matros Benenti, an Italian, who was on one of the poles, took hold of the cable a second time, and fell to the ground with a scream. He was slip-posed to be dead, but the most serious result was severely burned hands. After all other difficulties were overcome it was found that the poles were two short for the banner, and has Bryan and Sewall forces are still without visits evidence of their existence in Hackensack.

FOR A BRYAN AND SEWALL MEETING Free Silverlies Will Try to Offset the 111g

McKinley Demonstration. A conference of representatives of Bryan and sewall clubs and of labor unions was held last night at 54 Fourth avenue to arrange for a Bryan and Sewall demonstration in square, to offset the McKinley mass meeting Oct. 31. It was decided to hold the Bryan and Sewall meeting on the night of Friday.

Another conference will be held text Menday to arrange for speakers at the meeting.

A committee was appointed to secure a half of which to reply to the clergymen who speak against Bryan and free sliver. When he is a secured meetings will be held every he are evening to make these replies.

One Vote for Bryan in Sarators. SARATOGA, Oct, 14. William Jennings Dr. Ac

has passed into Saratoga Springs public so of election history. The official canvass shows that one vote was cast for Bryan for member of the Board of Education.